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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/653,656	09/03/2003	Ikutaroh Nagatsuka	117015	3437
25944	7590	06/19/2006	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			WATT, CHRIS A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2193	

DATE MAILED: 06/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/653,656

Applicant(s)

NAGATSUKA ET AL.

Examiner

Chris Watt

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### *Claim Objections*

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.
3. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 3 is the broadest claim presented and as such should have been the first claim presented. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-3 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hirosawa et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,628,244 B1).

As to claim 3, Hirosawa (FIG. 9B) discloses a display system comprising a first display medium (50) and a second display medium (51) which is different from the first display medium (50) in display principle (e.g. the buttons 52 and 53 located on the left

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side of the first display medium 50, wherein the buttons 54, 55 located on the rights side of the second display medium 51). Note that due to the breadth of this claim, examiner has chosen 1 example of display principle differences in the first display medium and second display medium, specifically the placement of screens and navigation buttons. The claimed "difference in display principle" is so broad that it can even read on the second display medium (51), which displays the information (B) whereas the first display medium (50) displays the information (A) (B information is different from A information).

As to claim 1, Hirose teaches a display system (column 1 lines 9-10) comprising: a selection-purpose display medium (e.g. display medium 2, FIG. 3) used to select at least data (e.g. 20-21, prev page, next page, see col. 5 lines 10-18, col. 9 lines 34-35) and a contents-display-purpose display medium (e.g. another display medium, col. 9 lines 44-49, and see column 11, lines 38-43) used to display a content (e.g. page data includes bit map image, text data) of the data selected by the selection-purpose display medium (i.e. a user presses previous or next buttons for displaying the information to another display medium, col. 10 lines 60-63, col. 11 line 38-43, also see all steps S1-S25 selection shown in figs. 14-16).

As to claim 11, Hirose teaches a display method for a display system having a plurality of display media (FIG. 9B), comprising: displaying information used to select data on a predetermined display medium (e.g. display medium 2, FIG. 3) accepting the selection of the data in accordance with the information displayed on the predetermined display medium (col. 5 lines 10-18) and displaying a content of the data whose selection

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has been accepted on a display medium different from the predetermined display medium (e.g. another display medium which displays bit map image, text data, see col. 9 lines 34-40).

As to claim 12, this claim differs from claim 11 only in that the limitation "a display program for causing a computer to execute a process for displaying data" is additionally recited in the preamble. This limitation is taught by Hirose (see process for displaying data in figs. 14-16, col. 9, line 31-32).

As to claim 2, Hirose teaches the display system according to claim 1, wherein at least one of data names (i.e. page number, col. 9 lines 37-42) and icon names (20, 21, col. 9 lines 34-35) is displayed on the selection-purpose medium (FIG. 3) and the content of the selected-data is displayed on the contents-display-purpose display medium (i.e. bit map image, text data, col. 9 lines 37-40, col. 10 lines 60-63, see also col. 11, lines 38-41).

As to claim 7, Hirose teaches the display system according to claims 1, wherein the selection-purpose display medium (e.g. 50) and the contents-display-purpose display medium (51) are connected to each other in a two-page spread form (FIG. 9B, FIG. 18, see also col. 10 lines 60-63).

As to claim 8, Hirose teaches the display system according to claims 3, wherein the first display medium (50) and the second display medium (51) are connected to each other in a two-page spread form (FIG. 9B, FIG. 4, FIG. 18).

As to claim 9, Hirose teaches the display system according to one of claims 1, wherein the selection-purpose display medium (50) and the contents-display-purpose

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display medium (51) are connected to each other in a foldable form (S11, col. 10 lines 60-63, FIG. 9B, FIG. 5).

As to claim 10, Hiroswawa teaches the display system according to one of claims 3, wherein the first display medium (50) and the second display medium (51) are connected to each other in a foldable form (FIG. 9B, FIG. 5).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiroswawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,628,244 B1) in view of Reavey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,847,698).

As to claim 4, note the discussion of Hiroswawa above. Hiroswawa teaches a first display medium and a second display medium, but does not teach the display system according to claim 4, wherein one of the first display medium and the second display medium comprises a display medium having no memory characteristic and the other display medium comprises a display medium having a memory characteristic. Reavey et al. teach a dual screen electronic display (200) wherein one display medium (216) comprises a display medium having a memory characteristic (240, 250) and another display medium having no memory characteristic (218). Hiroswawa teaches a display

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system that "can be implemented by using media ... such as a memory card ... detachable from the display device" (col. 4 lines 42-44 of Hirose). Reavey et al. teach the fulfillment of this option by making use of "PCMCIA cards for the storage of pre-recorded information, and writable cards for the entry, storage and playback of user generated text" (col. 3 lines 42-44 of Reavey). It would therefore have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate a display medium having a memory characteristic and another display medium having no memory characteristic of Reavey et al. into the first and second display mediums of Hirose for "accessing material on a PC card and forwarding the material to the electronic display unit" (col. 3 lines 65-66 of Reavey).

As to claim 5, this claim is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 4 above. Reavey et al. further teach the display system according to claim 4, wherein the display medium having no memory characteristic (218) is employed as a selection-purpose display medium (col. 3 lines 5-6, 43-44) used to select at least data (col. 8 line 66-col. 9 line 1) and the display medium having the memory characteristic (216, col. 5 lines 60-61 [sic]) is employed so as to display a content of the data selected by the selection-purpose display medium (col. 7 lines 39-42). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate a display medium having no memory characteristic employed as a selection-purpose display medium and the display medium having the memory characteristic employed so as to display a content of the data selected by the selection-purpose display medium of Reavey et al.

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into the first and second display mediums of Hiroseawa for the reasons set forth in the analysis of claim 4.

8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiroseawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,628,244 B1) and Reavey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,847,698) as applied to claims 4-5 above, and further in view of Dao et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,049,862).

As to claim 6, this claim is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 4 above. Hiroseawa further expands this analysis by introducing a detachably mounted writing means in the form of a tablet pen and "tablet unit ... overlaid on display unit" (col. 5 lines 13-14 of Hiroseawa), the display which contains the memory characteristic shown in the analysis of claim 4. However, both Hiroseawa and Reavey do not teach a writing means. Dao teaches "Text areas ... used for entering handwritten characters for recognition and text entry" (col. 7 lines 52-53 of Dao). It would therefore have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made for the writing means disclosed by Dao to "be conveniently integrated with" (col. 3 line 1 of Dao) the display medium taught by Hiroseawa containing the memory characteristic taught by Reavey to "allow the direct input of handwriting into a computer" (col. 1 lines 43-44 of Dao).

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.



U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0067319 discloses two displays with input of information from a touch screen, and presentation of information on both screens, which are active simultaneously.

In addition, U.S. Patent 6,931,265 B2 discloses the use of multiple screens used as a writing means to allow input of characters from one screen displayed on a different screen.

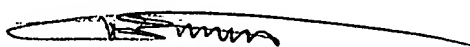
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Watt whose telephone number is (703) 270-1046. The examiner can normally be reached on 579.

***Inquiry***


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on (703) 270-0000. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chris Watt  
CAW



June 12, 2006

  
CHANH NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER